

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N^o. 2005.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
- 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THE ARCADE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
" 1 " 2 " " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. A. A. SHER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8]

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS,"
GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [12]

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praia Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.
Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [16]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPORTING GEAR FOR THIS SEASON.

FOWLING-PIECES 12 and 16 Bore.
DUCK GUNS.
ALLIANCE SPORTING POWDER.
ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, WADES, &c.
LOADING and RE-LOADING MACHINES.
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.
CHILLED and COMMON SHOT in all Numbers.
SHOOTING BOOTS and KNICKER-BOCKER STOCKING.
WATER-PROOF RUGS.
DOG WHISTLES, WHIPS and COLLARS.
PICNIC STORES
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey.
Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felt.
Twed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs, and Scotch Mauds.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Twed Suits.
Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirts.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

CIGARETTES.

"RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT."
"VIRGINIA BRIGHT."
ALLEN & GINTER'S "LITTLE BEAUTIES."
KINNEY'S "STRAIGHT CUT."
And shortly to arrive, a fresh consignment of "SWEET CAPORALS."

TOBACCO.

"OLD RIP".....in 25 lb. Tins.
"RICHMOND GEM".....do.
Do. MIXTURE.....do.
COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD".....do. & 10 lb. Boxes.
WILLS' "BRISTOL BIRDS EYE".....do.
Do. "THREE CASTLES".....in 25 lb. Tins.
ALLEN & GINTER'S "TURKISH MIXTURE".....in 25 lb. do.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE POPULAR BRANDS—
"HAPPY THOUGHT," "DOLLAR BRAND," "STAR MIXTURE" & "GOLD EAGLE."

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888

THE STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET



WARM CLIMATES OF EVENING WEAR

Made from an entirely new fabric, combining strength with lightness.
Now genuine under Stamp with the Trade Mark.

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK

OF

THE "STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET,"

IN RIDING,

TENNIS,

HAIDEE and

ACME.

Also,

THE "PHANTOM BUSTLE"

and

THE NEW "CURETTA" & "VESTINA"

BODICE.

ROSE & CO.,
37-39, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [40]

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED COPIES

OF:—

THE Mystery of a Hansom Cab.
Mr. Barnes of New York.
Mr. Potter of Texas.
Hutton's Engineers' Hand Book.
Hutton's Work-managers' Hand Book.
Young's Fire, Fire Engines, and Fire Brigade.
Academy Notes. Grosvenor Notes.
New Academy Notes.
Deacon's Book of Dates and World's History.

Routledge's Natural History.
History of Photography.
Easy Studies in Water Colours.
Studies in Trees, etc.
Also the following Fancy Goods:
Photo Albums. Photo Screens.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Photo Frames, and the Wonderful Little
Photographic Apparatus.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1888.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

PIANOS ON HIRE.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

OWING to the increasing patronage to the PIANO Tuning Department of my business, I am obliged to give up "Store-keeping" from the 1st of September next. During this month of August, I will therefore, SELL at REDUCED PRICES ALL BRASS, WIND, and STRING INSTRUMENTS, etc. Special arrangements have been made for the SALE of TOYS and FANCY GOODS at an average price of 50 cents cash. The Store will be kept open daily till 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [16]

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000
IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

Payable \$10 on application and \$40 on allotment in the event of no allotment being made the deposit will be returned in full.

THIS Company is formed to acquire as a going concern the highly successful Business of Mr. WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, Hongkong.
Mr. WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK will act as General Manager of the Company.
Forms of Application can be obtained of Mr. WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK, Victoria Dispensary to whom cheques must be made payable and the List will be positively CLOSED on the 31st August, 1888.
Dated 14th July, 1888. [792]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Company have this day been REMOVED TO "VICTORIA BUILDINGS," No. 5, Queen's Road, Central, Ground Floor.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [787]

Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ZAMBESI,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,
YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1888. [36]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1888. [766]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

Captain R. Kohler, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1888. [789]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI,
AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA TERESA,"

Captain G. Costanzo, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th of August, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Fraya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1888. [777]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA" will leave for the above places on or about the 21st August.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent. [3]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the "Poop." A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1888. [795]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

THE British Steamer

"MOGUL,"

Captain Johnson, due shortly with part Cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th instant.

Attention is directed to the Steamer's comfortable Saloon and State Rooms, affording excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers.

To be followed by the S.S. "DELCOMYN" on or about 31st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [757]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CATHAY" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent. [3]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"W. H. CONNER,"

Butman, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [755]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"C. C. CHAPMAN,"

Hichborn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [754]

Mails.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"PESHAWUR," Captain L. H. Moule, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent. [3]

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return.....350.00
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....350.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent. [1]

Hongkong, 8th August, 1888.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA,"

2553 Tons Register, Watton, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "DUKE OF WESTMINSTER" on 31st August, S.S. "PARTHIA" on 13th September, and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria.....\$160.00
To San Francisco.....175.00
To all Common Points in Canada.....230.00
and the United States.....300.00
To Liverpool.....300.00
To London.....305.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND POWDER.Are a specific for Prickly Heat, and all skin
eruption caused by the hot weather.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with a soft sponge and when nearly dry
dust over with "The Dusting Powder." Irritation
will entirely cease in a few moments and be
succeeded by a most agreeably cool and
refreshing sense of comfort and ease.A light dose of WATSON'S SALINE
APERIENT in the morning is also recommended
as a detergent.A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 13th.

The House of Lords has finally passed the
Local Government and Parcell Commission
Bill.THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CONTRACT.
The Canada-Hongkong Mail contract has been
settled.

IRELAND.

James O'Kelly has been sentenced to four
months' imprisonment.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Mike Mine has been sold to a Mr. H.
Sakaki of Tokio at the price of 4,055,000 yen.The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N.
Co. courteously informs us that the steamship
Cathay, with the next English mail, left Singa-
pore for this port yesterday at 5 p.m.MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the
Ocean-Steaming Co.'s steamer *Deucalion*, from
Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday
afternoon, and may be expected on the 20th inst.The Shanghai *Mercury* reports that the Japanese
sailors who committed themselves, a short time
ago, in raising an opposition to the Hongkong
police, have been severely punished by their own
proper authority.DR. J. J. da Silva, Chief Justice of Macao, left
to-day for that city in the river steamer
Kiukiang. The worthy functionary will land
in Macao just in time to witness and enjoy the
highly judicial proceedings which are going on in
the higher regions of the neighbouring colony.With the exception of the paddy fields along
the river Min, the late drought has, says the
Foochow *Echo*, almost completely destroyed all
the second crop of paddy in the fields. In some
places the farmers are now busy replanting their
fields with a late kind of coarse paddy, which is
able to stand a severe parching.Kuhlow says—At the instance and under the
guidance of the president of the Reichsbank,
Herr von Dechend, the negotiations for the
establishment of a German-Chinese Bank are
again to be opened, and it may be anticipated
with some degree of certainty that they will lead
to the establishment of the projected institute
before long.A STRIKE has taken place amongst the match
girls at Messrs. Bryant and May's works, Fair-
field, Bow, in East London. About 1,300, all
of them, employed in the making of wooden
matches, struck work. The strike, which is
generally deprecated, is due to certain fines and
restrictions imposed by the firm, who state,
however, that without such penalties they could
not maintain order in so large an establishment.Says the Foochow *Echo*—"Mr. J. W. Tilley,
a much esteemed member of this community, left
for home by the steamship *Namoa* on Saturday
last, after a stay with us of 10 years. None in
this community, whether his friends or acquaint-
ances, will contradict us in saying that such a
perfect gentleman it is indeed very hard for the
community to lose. We wish him a hearty
good-bye, and also every prosperity in his new
field of labour."JUDGING by the numbers who assembled last
night near the Officers' Mess, the musical even-
ing of the band of the Northamptonshire Regi-
ment are getting almost as popular as the Sunday
performances. The various selections are always
well rendered, and the cornet solos are worthy
of a North-American angel. Anyone who does
not exactly know how to pass the time after
dinner on Tuesday evenings cannot do better
than take a "ricksha" to within earshot of the
music, to have a comfortable hour's pleasure.The *Yiji Shingo* finds but little ground for
surprise in Count Inouye's return to the Cabinet
as Minister of State for Agriculture and Com-
merce. As an active and energetic politician
belonging to the class which was chiefly instri-
mental in the work of the Restoration, it is not
at all wonderful that he should be invited to
again take part in the business of government.
Now, however, that he has resumed office, the
Yiji expresses the hope that he will be content
to work more for the permanent benefit of the
State than for the mere pleasure of knowing that
he has achieved momentary fame.THE Foochow *Echo* publishes the following Tea
Export since its last issue as per consignees' returns:

For London:	S.S. <i>Sarpedon</i> , 264,254 lbs.
For Continent:	S.S. <i>Sarpedon</i> , 41,563 "
For Hongkong:	S.S. <i>Sarpedon</i> , 15,017 "
For New Zealand:	S.S. <i>Whampoa</i> , 956,032 "
For South Africa:	S.S. <i>Norden</i> , 185,576 "
	S.S. <i>Dagmar</i> , 195,186 "

An alarming disturbance, says the *London*
and *China Express*, took place at Manchester
on the 8th ult. The members of several
prominent Orange lodges in the city gathered
near the Royal Infirmary for the purpose of
proceeding to St. Mark's Church in Holland-
street, where a special service was announced
to be held. As they passed along Canal-street,
a narrow thoroughfare populated chiefly by Irish
Roman Catholics, they met with extraordinary
opposition. A band of men and women rushed
from a yard, armed with hatchets, knives, pokers,
and bottles, and made a desperate onslaught
on the processionists. Taken by surprise, and
overwhelmed by superior numbers, the Orange-
men made a feeble resistance; and as they ran
along the street they were knocked down with
hatchets and pokers and bottles, thrown by
infuriated women.Thus the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 31st ult.:-
"One of the actions for libel to which we referred
yesterday morning will definitely come up in the
U. S. Consular-General Court, the defendants
having filed their answer. Yesterday Mr. Storrs,
Tokyo, who appeared for the defendants (Dr.
McMurtre, U.S.N., and Mrs. McMurtre), ap-
plied to have the trial at an early date, Tuesday
or Wednesday. Mr. Lowder, who appeared for
the plaintiffs (Lieut. Bull, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bull)
opposed the motion, first on the ground that he
had only received the answer at 11.45 a.m. yester-
day, second that he was not prepared for trial
on Tuesday or Wednesday, and third that Mrs.
Bull was sick in bed. The Consul-General said
he was not disposed to delay, and would set the
case for Thursday at 10 a.m. Mr. Lowder urged
further delay, but the date was not altered. The
other defendants (Paymaster Redfield, U.S.N.,
and Mr. Redfield) filed their answer at noon
yesterday, but no date has been fixed for the
trial of this case."The *N.C. Daily News* reports a sad accident
which occurred in the river, on the morning of
the 7th inst., resulting in the death of a young
sailor named H. Brown, belonging to H.M.S.
Rambler. A little before 8 a.m. a lighter
went alongside the *Rambler* with coals, and
Brown was on the ship's rail holding on to the
painter, when he unfortunately lost his footing
and fell into the water and disappeared. It
was slack water at the time, and the man is
supposed to have gone under the cargo boat.
Steps were immediately taken to recover the
body, and native boats with drags were soon at
work, but it was not till half-past nine o'clock
that the body was recovered, some two hundred
yards astern of the ship. The deceased was a
powerful swimmer, but as there was a wound on
the forehead he must have struck something in
his fall and become insensible. He was only 22
years of age. He had saved a man from
drowning, a few days before. The deceased
was buried at Pootung at 6 p.m. with naval
honours.SAYS the *L. & C. Express*—A more extraor-
dinary summer than the one we are now passing
through it would be difficult to discover. We
have had very few seasons before, but the present
one goes beyond mere rain. Nearly a quarter
of a century ago there was great astonishment
at snow falling so late in the year as Derby day,
a circumstance well remembered by sportsmen.
The summer of 1888, however, has produced
still more remarkable weather, snow being
recorded in Cornwall and Devon as late as the
middle of June. Now we are in the middle of
July, and again come reports of snow from
Scotland, the Cumberland hills, and even as far
south as Nottingham and Derby. On the 6th
there were general gales and thunderstorms
throughout the country. On the 10th an atmos-
pheric disturbance began to develop in the far
north, and moving quickly to the southward,
was on the 11th passing to the Continent. We
were on its western side, and consequently under
the influence of a keen northerly wind, which
sent the thermometer down to a very unusual
point for this time of the year, the temperature
in several places falling below forty degrees."SINCE the Revolution of 1868," says the
Nichi Nichi Shimbun, "every three or four
years some great political event has oc-
curred. The first of these was the abolition
of the fiefs and the establishment of pre-
fectures in their stead. Simultaneous with
this event was the assumption of Government
by the men who had been instrumental in the
abolition of feudalism—by such men as the
elder Saigo, Kido, Okubo, Itagaki, and Goto.
For four years nothing special happened.
In the seventh year of Meiji the nation was
again disturbed about the Korean affair and
the Cabinet broke up—the elder Saigo,
Itagaki, Soejima, Goto, and Ito, resigning.
Four years later occurred the civil war in
the South-west. The next event of importance
was a general agitation for a more popular form
of government, the presenting of petitions and
remonstrances, which took place in the thirteenth
year of Meiji, and which was followed by the
Imperial edict bearing on the creation of a
House of Parliament. During the three succeed-
ing years there was no small amount of agitation
about political parties. This subsided in the
eighteenth year of Meiji. The only other event
of importance that we need notice is the student
disturbances of last year, followed by a change
in the Cabinet and the creation of a new form
of Government. The next great epoch will
commence with the opening of Parliament.
What turn events will take after that it is hard
to foresee."THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Math-
eson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China
Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wingsang*,
from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this
port.SIMULTANEOUSLY with the stroke of twelve, last
night, when policemen yawn and hotels give up
their doors, the clang of the tocsin was heard,
and half-a-hundred brave men hurried to their
posts at the fire-engines. The Volunteers, ever
ready to assist lovely woman showed phenomenal
promptness; it was their bell that first awakened
the echoes. A fire had occurred in the cook-
house of a ladies' school, No. 2 Cochrane Street,
and was put off by a couple of buckets of water.VIENNA papers give the following particulars of
the expenses incurred at Milan by the Emperor
of Brazil during his recent illness. His Majesty's
total bill amounted to 1,000fr. per day, but in
consequence of his illness other hotel visitors had
to leave, so that he should not be disturbed. This,
together with certain items, doubled the hotel
charges, and made them amount to about 2000fr.
a day. The total sum was 65,000fr. for 35 days.
The Brazilian Emperor further presented his
host with a gold snuff-box and a decoration.
The ice ordered for the Imperial patient cost
100fr. a day. Telegraphing to Rio de Janeiro,
sometimes to the extent of 3000fr. or 4000fr. a day,
came to 50,000fr. The Emperor's French
physician received for two trips to Milan 4,000fr.
a day. Dom Pedro had to give a large number
of fees and to contribute to numerous charities.
It is estimated at Milan that his stay there must
have cost him 400,000fr.ANOTHER affray amongst seamen came before
Mr. Sercombe-Smith this morning in which
M. May, a Hollander, F. Brown, a German and
P. Christiansen, a Dane, were charged
with stabbing and wounding one Albert Bennett,
cook and steward of the British Barque *Lucia*
on the 14th inst. while the vessel was at anchor
in the harbour. David Wood, the first witness,
said he was master of the *Lucia* at present lying at
anchor near Wanchai, and the defendants were
able seamen on the articles of his ship. On the
14th at 6 p.m. being down below, he heard a
disturbance on deck, and on ascending the
ladder he saw the complainant with blood
running down his back and running away from
3rd defendant who was following and had a
belaying pin in his hand. Complainant then
stopped and threw an empty bucket at his pursuer,
who in turn threw the belaying pin at him.
Witness then examined complainant and found
one wound on his back and two on the breast
which seemed to have been done with a knife.
From what complainant said he surmised the
man May and put him in irons. On being cross-
examined by May witness said, he handcuffed
him, defendant, because he thought he was the
cause of the row, although Bennett, the cook, had
said he did not know who had stabbed him.
Thomas Holmes, the next witness, said he was a
seaman in the same ship; the row was caused by
1st defendant kicking a chicken which was going
into the forecastle; on the cook seeing it, he
told defendant to mind what he was doing, or
he would serve him in the same way, or words to
that effect. This was before ten o'clock, but after
that time, while defendant was on deck cleaning
out a spittoon the cook went and seized him by
the back of the singles, called him a bad name,
and struck him over the face. Defendant said,
"don't strike an old man like me," dove the
spittoon at him, and then ran away. The case
was remanded at this stage.FURTHER details and developments of the
serio-comic performance which the Governor
of Macao has undertaken to give to the
inhabitants of that unfortunate colony and
to the world at large, are communicated
to us by our correspondent under to-day's
date. It is said the model ruler caused
official notes to be sent to the heads of depart-
ments and to several private gentlemen, among
whom were Mr. Senna Fernandes and Mr.
Eusebio da Silva, requesting their presence at
Government House for some special purpose,
and that when all had assembled there the
Governor did not appear in person, but his
lucum *tenens* undertook to fulfil the illegal
mission of informing the meeting that they were
to refrain from voting at the coming municipal
elections. Mr. Senna Fernandes very properly
withdrew from that horrible Sanhedrin protesting
against the injunction. Mr. Eusebio da Silva
wanted to speak out his mind but the
Colonial Secretary shut him up declaring the
meeting closed for all purposes. The herd
of driven cattle who had submitted to the
shameful order then went away fully deter-
mined to carry them out. The first to
distinguish himself in the line of blind obedi-
ence was Mr. Pacheco, the Administrator,
do Concelho, a sort of Sheriff, or Sheriff's officer,
who assembled his subordinates and intimated
to them the Governor's wish that they should
abstain from voting. The next day, Mr. Pacheco
was called to Government House and there and
then told that His Excellency had never asked him
to interfere with his subordinates' votes. How
supremely foolish would the Sheriff have looked
when thus checked in his career of impetuous
zeal! And now let us have a peep at the
Portuguese laws in force in Macao, concerning
electoral rights. Art. 200 of the Code of Civil
Procedure has the following, which we hope
Senhor da Costa and his ill-starred advisers
have read—"If any citizen be prevented, by
a tumult, by threats, or by any act of violence,
from exercising his political rights, the criminal
or criminals shall be punished with a term of
imprisonment, from three months to two years,
and with suspension of his or their political rights
for the period of five years. If the act of
violence deserve a heavier penalty, this shall be
imposed."—Art. 204: "He who during an
election buys or sells a vote at any price, shall
be deprived of all his political rights for the
period of ten years, and shall pay a fine of
double the amount employed in such purchase
or sale." So much for the law. Is there a
Crown Attorney in Macao?THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Lombardy*,
from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on
the 13th inst., at 2 p.m.The oldest resident at Foochow informs the
Echo that the heat experienced during the past
month, especially during the beginning of this
week, beats all past records. Although the
temperature did not reach any higher than 103
it makes one feel some thing like 110.The *Fan-tan* gambling monopoly will be put
up to auction, for the third time, at the Macao
Treasury on Saturday, the 25th inst. As there
is evidently a lack of local enterprise among the
Macao *Fan-tan* jobbers, we would recommend
the Kowloon and Sam-sui-po, fraternities to
cross over and make their tenders on Saturday.LAST evening some more blasting was done at
the Canton wharf, to remove the remains of the
submerged rock. Some of it was done by
electricity, the rest otherwise; Mr. Mudie, the
energetic engineer at the new Docks, super-
vised it all. Thirteen lbs. of dynamite were
used this time. Just before it was ready to fire
Mr. Mudie slipped off a wet plank in the tem-
porary scaffolding, and fell in, and the blasting
began. However he rose at once and clambered
quite safely out, and the explosion took place
with complete success.The *London and China Express* observes that
General Boulanger, who spares himself no fatigue
in struggling against the oblivion into which he
is falling, has been to Rennes, the district to
which he belongs, to be present at a banquet
organised by a Boulangerist committee. It is a
little too late to remove the apathy of the French
nation towards him. Banquets carefully organised
and speeches leisurely prepared are within the
reach of everybody, and will not suffice to justify
the aspirations of the General or to explain the
favour that he has enjoyed. In his speech he
declared that, though accused of Caesarism,
Bonapartism, or warlike designs, his devotion
to the Republic was above suspicion, and he should
fulfil the duty which in five months half-a-million
electors had imposed on him. He complained
of the insults which he met with in the Chamber,
and charged its members with exclusive regard
to party or selfish interests. Every party tried
to get control of the public press, and that
control had now been obtained by the Opportu-
nists, the avowed enemies of social reforms
and Democratic Constitutions, whose ascendancy
had produced mourning and ruin.THIS morning Acting Inspector Baker ran in
eleven shop coolies and rice pounders (for being
found amusing themselves at the illegal pastime
of public gambling on the 14th inst. Complain-
ant said that yesterday at 8.15 p.m. by virtue of
a warrant he entered with a party of police the
premises of No. 6, Yung Luk Lane, and there
ran all the defaulters sitting at a table gambling,
with the usual dice and other appurtenances. The
first defendant was acting as manager and the
second as his assistant. Chan Yeung said he
was an informer who on the evening of the 10th
instant had played a game of Pai Kau with the
two defendants and another on Saturday
last; he saw both men on both occasions
of his visit, at which he staked 20 cents.
Another informer said he had also played at the
house and had seen the first and second defen-
dants there; on one occasion as he was going
by, a man at the door asked him to step in,
saying the game of Pai Kau was going on
inside. The first defendant explained to the
Court that he lived on the premises, but did
not gamble; the house was frequented by
workmen who had finished their day's toil,
principally that of rice-pounding. Yesterday
they were only playing dominoes. As for
himself, he was a rice pounder, but did
not work every day; in this hot weather he
took a day's spell, but worked regularly in
winter. The second defendant declared he was
playing dominoes that time for recreation of
the mind only, after the severe mental strain
brought by rice pounding. The other nine
defaulters alleged they were doing anything and
everything but gambling; one was fast asleep
and the other had just looked in to hear the
news about universal suffrage, General Boulanger,
or something else, when they were sprung upon
by the police. His Worship fined the two first
defendants \$50 each, but they voted for six
weeks free board and lodging. The rest got off
by paying fifty cents each.

"ELEMENTARY ENGINEERING."

This is a handy, concise, accurate, and
extremely useful little book which our citizen
Mr. Brewer has just produced. Its model preface
fully explains its object—it is especially
intended to give apprentice engineers elementary
instruction in their profession. The idea
with which the first chapters were written was
to encourage a spirit of emulation amongst
the two hundred English-speaking apprentices
employed in the Hongkong and Whampoa
Co.'s Dock works, by distributing copies for
their perusal, and having an annual
voluntary competitive examination as to the
general knowledge of the candidates derived from
study and observation. It is not written with
all the usual dry technical formulae; it is a short
and lucid description, in the style of *Pope's*
Scientific Dialogues, of the methods of smelting
the principal metals, the compositions of alloys,
the various tests of the strength of materials, the
principle and construction of the steam-engine;
details of an inverted marine engine; the various
kinds of land and marine boilers; the proper
management of engines and boilers, and lastly,
compressed into three pages, some "Practical
hints" and useful measurements. Such a book
may be read with profit by many older men in
the profession than the rising Two Hundred for
whom it is first intended. It was compiled; it is
an elementary text book. At present it is only
intended for private circulation, at \$1.50, but it
deserves a wider field."Elementary Engineering: a Manual for Young Marine
Engineers and Apprentices." By John Sherrin Brewer. Kelly
and Walsh, Limited.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Chinese Telegraph Company has been
so well administered, that we are happy to say
that to-day on our front page appears a notice to
the shareholders to make application for thedividend due to them for the sixth year of
working, namely \$7 per share.—The report is
is already in print.General Wang Hiao-hi of Pakhoi arrived at
Shanghai per steamship *Kwanglee*, on his way
to an audience of the Emperor at Peking. He
distinguished himself by his bravery in action
against the French in the Annam campaign,
especially at the battle of Chen-nan Kwan, and
no doubt will be looked at by everybody at
Peking with great interest.Yesterday, 7th August, was *li-h'siu* "begin-
ning of autumn," which follows after "great
heat." The heat of Shanghai was indeed terrific
this summer, but the strong wind now blowing,
though no doubt it has caused much damage, is
a pleasant relief. The water of the Huangpu
has been driven and flooded the City to some
slight extent, and outside the West Gate a great
tree was torn up by the roots.Of old the great musician Ts'ui Chung-lang,
hearing the *initial cracking* of the wood of the
Wu-hung tree (*eleococca sinensis*) under the
rice-pot, besought the owner to let him have the
melodious wood for a lute. The tone of the lute
he made therefrom, came quite up to his ex-
pectations; but it was known as "the lute with
the charred tail." The light and durable wood
of this very common Chinese tree has been ever
since used for musical instruments.The Captain-Superintendent of the Shanghai
Police has dismissed a mounted Sikh Constable
who endeavoured to snatch a gold ring from a
Buddhist priest whom he met on his nightly patrol.
The priest, who was skilled in medicine, quickly
swallowed the ring, and afterwards, having
brought it up again by means of an emetic,
went and complained at the station. The Sikh's
defence was that he was only joking with the
priest, who was a friend of his.The Prefect of Wu-chang Fu, Province of
Hupoh, Mr. Li, has issued a proclamation to the
proprietors of ferry-boats, of which there are
over a thousand plying, restricting the number
of passengers allowed to be carried across the
river as follows:—Largest class of boats, capable
of carrying 200 piculs, 10 passengers, fare 8 cash
each; 80-picul boats, 8 passengers; 40-picul boats,
and 60-picul boats, 8 passengers; 40-picul boats,
6 passengers; smallest class, 4 passengers, all
the above same fare, 5 cash per passenger. The
reason of the proclamation is the great loss of
life which has been caused by the reckless over-
crowding of the ferry-boats, which will now be
strictly prohibited.A Mr. Tsung, of Macao, a cultivated musician,
was in a junk sailing from Macao to Ko-g-nun
on 27th July, and in the evening when only 10
li from Ko-g-nun, a great storm arose, and the
waves ran mountains high. Suddenly a mighty
flash of lightning, like a golden dragon, 10,000
chang in length, struck the junk, and shivered
the mast, without, strange to say, severing the
halyards, and she sailed on and into a place of
safety. Tsung, remembering the above story,
begged the lowly for the piece of wood which
had been splintered off, and made it the frame
of a *kin* (lute). The lute has turned out as fine
an instrument as that of Shang Ling, who wrote
the melody of "Thunderstorm" in memory of his
excursion on the mountains from which the storm
had turned him back.The affray with salt smugglers at Pootung will
be fresh in the memories of our readers. Ling
T'o-tzu, one of the smugglers, was captured
in a badly wounded condition, and died in the
Shanghai Magistrate's prison. As he had been
a smuggler and desperado of the deepest dye,
the Shanghai Magistrate received orders from
the superior authorities that the head was to be
severed from the corpse on the execution-ground.
Nothing was done during the festivities for
the Emperor's birthday; but on Monday, 6th
August, at 8 a.m., the Shanghai Magistrate, Mr.
Fei, accompanied by Captain Li of the City
Guardian to represent the military branch, pro-
ceeded to the execution-ground outside the West
Gate of Shanghai City, where a "kung-nun,"
or judicial table, and two chairs, were ready, on
which they took their seats. The coffin of the
smuggler was then deposited on a piece of
empty ground by the runners, and after a short
pause the Magistrate threw down the bamboo
stick commanding the "punishment," and the
executioners took out the body and solemnly
decapitated it. The head, enclosed in a small
wooden cage, was sent to Pootung to be exposed
at the scene of the crime, and the civil and
military mandarins each returned by separate
streets to his respective Yamen, none aloft in
his sedan-chair.—*N. C. Daily News*.Among the numerous buildings and ornamental
works which are at present being constructed
at the north and south lakes in Peking for the
use of His Majesty the Emperor and Empress,
there is in process of erection a two-storied
building, designed after modern architectural art.
The building is about 45 feet in height, is
surrounded by verandahs on two sides, and
provided with modern windows. The entire
house presents a most neat and attractive
appearance, altogether a unique and novel sight
amidst the dwarfed and ugly buildings of the
capital.In the streets in Tientsin there are offered for
sale by a class of foreign goods dealers some
very obscene and immoral pictures, generally of
Japanese women in a nude state, either singly
or in association. These pictures are sold in
great numbers and at low price, and have
exercised a most demoralising influence on the
Chinese public. With the view to the prohibition
of their sale, the Japanese Consul has ad-
dressed the Customs Tso-tai on the subject,
requesting him, both for the honour of the
Japanese nation and the morality of his own
people, to adopt such measure as will effectually
exclude these pictures from the market. In
compliance with this request the Tso-tai has
communicated with the Tientsin Magistrate,
directing him to take stringent prohibitory
measures against the sale of the objectionable articles
in future.In Soochow there is a prostitute named
Chin Chai Ngo, who is highly reputed for her
charms and is much sought after by the votaries
of pleasure. Puffed up by her beauty, she
became intolerably haughty, and perpetrated
acts of the greatest cruelty. She bought a
young and innocent girl of ten years for a slave,
and wishing to train her up to lead the same life
as her own, she proceeded to teach her to sing
to the guitar. Not proving to be as bright and
musically gifted as she wished, she frequently
gave way to her temper, and administered to
her pupil the most merciless floggings. The
neighbours, who heard the heart-rending cries
of the poor girl, who was wont to wail piteously
all night long, often wished to interfere, and
report the matter to the authorities, but no one
took any active steps. Finally, one night the
heartless monster became so bold and enraged
with her charge that she actually procured a
pair of red-hot tongs, and with them burned out
the tongue of the wretched girl. From the pains
of this horrible infliction the girl died, and her
body was stealthily interred the next morning.As this girl had no one who claimed her, this
woman monster will go unpunished, unless per-
chance the unsatisfied manner of the murdered
victim should revisit her mistress and take
vengeance upon her.A correspondent writes from Peking that during
the latter part of last month Prince Tzu lost from
his stables most valuable pony and two excellent
mules. These animals were presents from a high
official in Chinese Turkestan, and were conse-
quently most highly valued. When their loss
became known the officers of the entire city were
directed to seek for their recovery, and instructions
were given to the Generalissimo of the Infantry
forces, and the various officers of Shun Tien-fu,
to search for the stolen animals. While every one
was on the *qui vive* for the recovery of the missing
property, a subaltern officer named Yang came
upon the identical pony and mules at a place
beyond Shan Hsi-kung, together with a third
leopard-thin. These were all captured and
sent back to Peking, and then handed over to
the Metropolitan Generalissimo.The latter highly commended Yang's energy
and alertness, and rewarded him with a present
of Tls. 200, besides a button and peacock feather
of the fifth rank. When the lost animals were
presented back to Prince Tzu, he was so highly
elated that he at once rewarded Yang with an
additional hundred taels, supplemented by
expressions of profound gratitude.Fortunate indeed is Yang, who, being a petty
officer, simultaneously received such wealth and
honour, and obtained besides the grateful recog-
nition of the Prince.There is a class of people in Tientsin and
throughout the province of Chihli generally,
known by the popular designation of known
Sing Tai, or blacklegs, whose vocation is to
investigate street broils, and levy black-mail on
gambling establishments, bachelors, and all places
of doubtful repute. When confronted by the
locals or their representatives they exhibit a bold
and even insolent attitude, caring neither for law
nor for the penalties that attend its violation.
Even while under the executioner's sword they
evince a spirit of absolute indifference and fear-
lessness. A few days since two of these blacklegs
were arrested in a public broil, and being duly
tried and sentenced by the Magistrate, were
enclosed in a "standing cage," and exposed to
the public gaze.One of them died after several days of exposure,
aided by starvation and thirst, while the other,
who had the misfortune to survive, was made to
suffer the full penalty of the law, and was
beheaded on the afternoon of the 21st ult. at
the Hsi Tao execution ground. He was a young
man of about twenty years of age, of a dauntless,
stoical spirit, and met his death with perfect
composure."NOTE.—The 'standing cage,' as some readers
may know, is an arrangement invented by the
officials here some years ago, when they found
that the usual method of decapitation was not
a sufficient deterrent for this class of criminals.
In this cage, the prisoner is made to stand with
his toes barely touching the floor, and his head
resting on a board through a hole in the centre,
similar to the manner of a cangue. In this
posture, the luckless victim is exposed day by
day, until he finally succumbs to fatigue, pain,
hunger, and thirst. It was found to be a most
effective deterrent for this class of law-breakers,
and for many years after its introduction law-
lessness and open burglary were rarely com-
mitted."—*Chinese Times*.BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
COMPANY.The 11th half-yearly general meeting of this
company was held on the 28th June, 1888, at the
City Terminus Hotel, London, under the presi-
dency of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.The report of the directors to the 31st
of December last stated that the total receipts for
the year had amounted to £25,570, comprising
£25,502 from revenue proper, £2,266 from sales
of land in Borneo, and £601 from interest and
other sources in London. The receipts from
revenue proper amounted in 1886 to £127,731,
and in 1887 to £144,687, giving an increase of
\$14,956, or over 11 per cent., which had been
distributed over almost all the various items of
revenue. The expenditure in Borneo showed a
decrease in 1887, as compared with 1886, of
\$6,649. The home expenses had amounted to
£2,965, against £3,326 in 1886. The latter, how-
ever, included an item of £710 as extraordinary
expenditure in connexion with the Colonial and
Indian Exhibition. Capital account had been
debited with £2,455 for expenditure on additional
property and improvements in Borneo, and
credited with £2,296 for sales of land and other
property. In addition to this sum of £1,149
had been written off for depreciation of assets
throughout the territory, and charged to revenue
account. The result of the year's operations
was a decrease of £2,991 on the capital account.
The advances outstanding (undry debtors,
Borneo) at the close of the year had increased
by £1,310, and now stood at £2,446.The Chairman reminded them that at the
meeting in December they had no accounts to
submit, but the estimates were on the whole,
satisfactory, assuring them of a steady increase
in the revenue and trade of the company. Since
then they had received from North Borneo, and
from Crocker, their manager, who had just
returned from the colony, information which
plainly proved that the estimated surplus would
be much larger than could have been safely
anticipated in December. There had been a large
influx of capitalists—chiefly tobacco planters,
by whom the amount of land applied for has been
almost surprising. Some 150,000 acres of land
had been sold for tobacco cultivation alone
during last year, and applications had been
received in the last four months for 140,000 acres
more. Mr. Crocker's report contained much
valuable and interesting information, and among
other things showed the importance of tobacco
cultivation to such a colony as North Borneo.
They had now some five companies at work
there, and he would not be surprised to see three
times that number before the end of the year.
That gave the best prospect that there would
not again be a deficit. It was now just six years
since the company came into existence, in which
period they had made vast progress and over-
come considerable difficulties. If time permitted
he could show them, compared with the progress

no eligible land was now to be sold at under \$2 an acre. If tobacco planting progressed as it promised, there would be a more rapid immigration of that hard-working and revenue-paying people, the Chinese. There had been some little difficulty in establishing communication with China, but they stated that negotiations which had been going on would result shortly in securing an improvement in that respect. They were not dependent on tobacco, for here was the fibre industry, and possibly sugar. Mr. Charles Vandoult Cragh, the late Assistant Resident at Penik, had been appointed to succeed Mr. Treacher as governor of the colony. Mr. Cragh had been highly recommended to Mr. Treacher. Lord Brassey had also joined the board; and the Queen had conferred honours on one of the members of the court, Sir Alfred Dent, as the founder of the company. A private company had come forward to do what was generally a very arduous work for the Government. The first instance such a work must be very unprofitable, and those engaged in it must be prepared to exercise patience. He thought the shareholders had given abundant evidence of their patience, and he trusted that their administrators had not failed to show that they possessed courage and ability. With reference to the accounts, as a matter of bookkeeping they were, of course, strictly correct, but he thought he might say that if the lands and property account was worth £300,000 when producing a revenue of £50,000, now that four times that amount was produced, the property must be of much greater value. The balance standing in profit and loss account had also been spent in developing and increasing the value of the property. The time would, therefore, soon arrive when it would become necessary to have a revaluation of the land and property. Every acre they sold added to the value of all the land that remained. He thought he might congratulate himself as chairman in having had nothing but pleasant news to tell the shareholders. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Lord Elphinstone having seconded the motion, a brief discussion followed, in which satisfaction was generally expressed at the progress which the company had made, but it was suggested that the commercial element at the board was not sufficiently strong.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the shareholders need anticipate no call being made at present. If the shareholders desired it the directors would have no objection to the commercial element at the board being strengthened. There were now 11 directors, but there might be 17. At the same time he could not agree that commercial knowledge was deficient among them, with Sir Alfred Dent, Mr. Edward Dent, Mr. Richard Martin, Mr. John Cunliffe, and Mr. John Dewhurst members of the board. There was no doubt that would bring in many of the rivers. They had not sufficient capital to undertake great commercial enterprises or plantations; and, moreover, it had been thought more advantageous in the interests of the company not to enter into competition, as it were, with the capitalists whom they desired to attract to the colony. A chairman had been appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and would sail shortly for the colony.

The motion was then unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, Sir R. Alcock, Rear-Admiral R. C. Mayne, C.B., M.P., and Mr. Philip Myburgh, Q.C., were re-elected, as were also the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Young, and Co.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings. Times.

THE MOBILISATION OF THE FLEET.

All the ships designated to take part in the forthcoming naval manoeuvres were assembled at their appointed stations at Spithead and Portland on the 9th ult. The process whereby these powerful fleets have been brought together within a week was briefly described in the following terms by Lord Elphinstone in the House of Lords. On July 2 the commander-in-chief at the home ports were informed by telegraph that certain vessels were to be commissioned on the 4th, manned, and prepared in all respects for sea as rapidly as possible. On the 7th the following ships were assembled and organised into fleets:—At Spithead, thirteen armoured ships, eleven cruisers, two torpedo gun vessels of twenty knots speed, and twelve first-class torpedo boats, in all thirty-eight vessels, under Admiral Baird; at Portland, nine armoured ships, eight cruisers, two torpedo gun vessels, and twelve first-class torpedo boats, under Sir George Troup; inclusive of nine armoured ships of the Coast District Squadron and four of the Channel Squadron, the whole, manned by 16,000 officers and men. The ships, when commissioned, were in the condition in which they would be at a time of strained relations—coiled and with their filled shell on board. The rapid assembling of these fleets is undoubtedly a very considerable achievement, and reflects great credit on the Admiralty. It was only on July 2 that the commanders of the Coastguard Reserve Squadron stationed at various ports round the coast received orders to complete their crews and proceed with all despatch to the rendezvous, and by the morning of the 7th inst. those orders had been carried out and the ships were in their places. When the telegraphic instructions to commission were received by the Port Admirals the twenty-four vessels in the First Reserve were, we are assured, in exactly the condition which every ship is supposed to be in on passing into this class, with this sole exception, that they had been coaled. By the 4th nearly all of them had gone out of harbour, and within forty-eight hours were returned ready for sea. The manner in which connected with an act of administration such as this must be enormous. As an example, we may cite the fact that something like seven thousand men were on July 4th marched on board the ships, each one with a card in his hand, telling him his station in case of fire, action, or sea exercise, the boat he was to pull in, the gun he was to fight at, and his place in a landing party, the number of his allotted mess, location, for sleeping and stowing his clothes on board the vessel to which he belonged.

The fleets thus brought together form, without exception, the strongest Naval force ever fitted for sea by England. On no previous occasion of the kind have so many English battle ships, the *Benbow*, *Conqueror*, *Crescent*, *Hera*, and *Redoubt* all being so armed. For weight of metal, speed, and general handiness, the squadron of cruisers now at Portland and Spithead has never before been equalled. At least a dozen of these ships can steam on service—a very different matter to steaming on trial trips—more than sixteen in less than an hour. For the first time, also, an ironclad has been put in commission carrying 100-ton guns. The heaviest guns mounted in the Italian ships are 104-ton guns, capable of penetrating 33in. of armour. The heaviest French breechloaders are 74-ton guns, with a penetrating power of 31in. But the *Benbow*, 110-ton guns have the power of penetrating 36in. whilst the thickest armour carried on the side of a possible foe is only 22in. Two of these monsters are mounted in the *Benbow*, behind her 18in. of armour, the chief of power for each being 800hp, driving a propeller of 1800lb. weight, and 64in. in diameter.

In the course of the night of the 10th a gale sprang up and watches had to be placed on the anchors of the ships lying at Spithead, but none of the vessels dragged. The gale somewhat abated the next morning, but it was still too rough to allow the torpedo-boats to practice their manoeuvres. The programme of the forthcoming manoeuvres is at present kept absolutely secret. Officers do not even know on what day the fleet will sail.

The naval mobilisation has oddly enough caused some writers to maintain that a real surprise is the last thing to be expected in future warfare. Nations get plenty of warning; in fact, rather too much so; and they worry themselves to death with the strain of perpetual preparation. No doubt the military States are very much on the alert just now, and keep a most jealous eye on each other. But it does not follow that, though in general way they know that something is brewing, belligerents will have due warning of the actual outbreak of hostilities. The question which the country will be disposed to ask, now that it sees its whole available force of battleships assembled in the Channel, is whether that force is sufficiently superior to the corresponding force which France could send to sea.

In our last issue we gave a list of the vessels which were to take part in the manoeuvres. The two squadrons were inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty at Spithead, and at Portland. From the time of leaving Portland the Fleet would be away eight weeks.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE FACTORIES QUESTION AT SHANGHAI.

Our columns have, within the last few days, contained examples of the spirit of old China, and the spirit of the more enlightened nation that we hope is soon to succeed. The interest taken by the Taotai in the medical education of young Chinese, the assurances which he gave of his intention of introducing a pure water supply into the City, and following that up by foreign modes of lighting, are evidences of the new spirit. So also is to some extent the proclamation in favour of the peaceful reception by the inhabitants of Chungking of the *Kaling*. On the other hand the dispatch of H.E. Li Hung-chang to the Taotai, on the subject of foreigners establishing cotton manufacturing here, belongs undoubtedly to the old and unenlightened days. It is not often that the old and the new China is so sharply brought into contrast in one sheet of the same newspaper. Without indulging the belief that the improvements which the Taotai promises to the City will be soon carried out, we receive his words as evidence of a good time coming for China. If we mistake not H.E. Li Hung-chang has more than once expressed equally enlightened intentions for his City of Tientsin, at all events the Taotai's remarks are in the spirit of the most progressive of the great officials. It might, indeed, have been Li Hung-chang himself speaking; as it was, it was an official who has imbibed the spirit and views of the Viceroy.

When the question of foreigners establishing cotton manufacturing here was under discussion six years ago, we rested their right to do so mainly on the 17th article of the French Treaty of 1860, which is

Les Français et leurs familles pourront se transporter, s'établir, et se livrer au commerce dans l'industrie en toute sécurité et sans entrave, dans les ports, dans les rivières, dans les villes, dans les villages, dans les campagnes, dans les ports, dans les rivières, dans les villes, dans les villages, dans les campagnes, dans les ports, dans les rivières, dans les villes, dans les villages, dans les campagnes.

No doubt *industrie* means business and trade as well as art, manufactures, and industries, in the English sense, but manufactures or works that are carried on by manual labour and machinery is the chief and primal meaning of the word. It is not used anywhere else in the treaty to represent trade, or business for which the word *commerce* is invariably employed, as in that very article. This shows that *industrie* meant in the minds of the framers of the treaty something quite different from commerce. We have no doubt that the chief object which the French negotiator had in view when he procured the insertion of this article was liberty for his countrymen to carry on silk flatures here and elsewhere. That was at that time a great object in the eyes of French merchants. But we may leave the Treaty rights part of the question of establishing cotton manufacturing here for after discussion, if need be, and proceed to consider the letter of H.E. Li Hung-chang.

His Excellency says in the first paragraph of his letter that the original aim of the two cotton manufacturing companies in whose favour the Emperor granted monopolies some 10 years since, was the extension of Chinese commerce and the development of Chinese sources of acquiring wealth. We do not stop to consider whether those to whom this monopoly was given have displayed the steadfast perseverance in carrying out their privileged schemes, contenting themselves with saying that those who held the valuable monopoly which H.E. indicates either thought very little of it or were unable from lack of business qualities, means or energy to make any use of it. In any other country such a monopoly would have been made the most of in the first year of its being granted, and not when more than half its term had run. The prohibition of manufacturing Chinese produce, or conveying it by industrial processes into another kind of goods, which H.E. has hitherto existed, would of course fall to the ground if the clause in the French treaty, which we have quoted, were maintained, according to our reading of it. Apart from Imperial reasons, H.E. objects to the establishment of foreign manufacturing in China, because they would "encroach on the rights of the natives of China and would take the bread out of the mouths of Chinese. Except the two companies which held a monopoly of manufacturing cotton here the rights of no Chinese would be encroached on, and instead of bread being taken out of the mouths of Chinese, there would be thousands who would have labour offered to them by which they would be fed, clothed and enjoy comforts such as now never enter into their wildest dreams. Almost everywhere manufacturing has at first had to meet this charge, that machinery would take the bread out of the mouths of those who laboured in old styles. Everywhere the opposition has been overcome, with the best results to the opponents of skilled labour and machinery. It would be the same in China. Nay, more, so large is the field here, that not only the two, to which H.E. refers, but dozens of manufactures might be established without the interests of the native monopolists being injuriously affected. Furthermore, the proposed business might be carried on very largely here without its having any prejudicial effect on the import of foreign cottons. It would be a long time before the Customs' revenue would suffer from the domestic manufactures. And, when in course of time it did suffer, compensation would be found in the manufacturing districts, the improved condition of large numbers of people, and the accumulation of money in their hands, and in the progress to the balance of trade, which the production of cheap cloth and yarn within the Empire would be felt in the exchanges, a rise in which would benefit China, which will require to supply herself from abroad with ships and munitions of war for many a year to come. Simultaneously with these Imperial remittances to other countries we expect to see the foreign import trade greatly developed, and this will tend to keep exchange low, while we regret to be unable to see where any material benefit to the Chinese people is to be derived from increased exports. It seems to us that it would be good policy to foster all kinds of industries, whether carried on by Foreigners or Chinese,

and to do so at once. We know that it is the desire of the Chinese Government to do this, and that they have granted privileges to mining companies in various parts of the Empire, but the results, where they have not been completed, have been very inadequate to the capital and means employed. And yet, most observers are agreed, that it is only by the rapid development of her natural resources, and the formation of industrial enterprises, that China can meet the large expenditure abroad which the obligations she has undertaken in recent years impose upon her.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HANGCHOW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A few days ago nearly every other person one met would be sure to mention the remarkable way in which the justice of Heaven had been manifested in our midst. About a fortnight ago a poor woman committed suicide under the following circumstances. Awakening one night she found a thief in her room. Upon giving an alarm the thief ran away and a watchman came to her assistance. The woman and the watchman together searched the room, but found nothing missing. In the morning the woman made another search and then found that \$20 had been stolen from her bed—the usual receptacle for a Chinaman's valuables. Rushing out into the street, in loud tones she bewailed her loss. The savings of years gone in a moment. From whence now was to come the coffin in which to lay her weary bones? Who would pay her funeral expenses? Overcome by grief she determined to put an end to her existence. Symptomatic neighbours gathered round and promised to collect \$10 towards making up her loss. But all ways of no avail, the next night by the help of a piece of cord she put an end to her life, and in the morning the neighbours found her dead.

Last Saturday a grand thunderstorm passed over Hangchow and the thirsty land was relieved with a abundance of rain. The watchman mentioned above was shaking his bedmat outside his watchman's hut, when the first lightning flash struck him to the earth and he never spoke again. Quite a number of persons in a tea-shop not far off saw the lightning strike him. When they came to take him up they found on him \$17 in silver, and new clothes accounted for \$3 more. Surely, said the people, this is the judgment of Heaven. Who would have known who stole the poor woman's money if Heaven had not thus revealed it? Such is the story current among the people; that the woman lost her money and committed suicide is a fact, that the man was struck by lightning is a fact. Whether the man when searching the woman's room actually stole her money, I cannot pretend to say.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888. [794]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(With option of calling at COLOMBO should inducement offer.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"LOMBARDY"

will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888. [795]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WAVERLEY,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optical cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TOMORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1888. [796]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS

AND CARRIAGE PONIES.

Also, A First-class London made DOG-CART

AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES,

all in good order.

For Particulars, Apply to

No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1886. [797]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who wish the Mail Edition of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" posted to their friends in Europe, America, the Australian Colonies, &c., can have their copies sent direct from this Office without extra charge (excepting postage) by sending address.

The Mail Supplement of The Hongkong Telegraph is supplied to Subscribers gratis.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1888.

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FARRERSON'S HALL, Zealand Street, TOMORROW, the 16th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888. [779]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY

In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.



HONGKONG CONSULTING COMMITTEE—F. SEIP, Esq., Messrs. ED. SCHELLHASS & Co. E. L. REUTER, Esq., Messrs. PUSIAD & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000

Paid Up Capital 600,000

Reserve Fund 85,000

THE above Company is accepting MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000

Paid Up Capital 400,000

THIS Company is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on Foreign and Native Houses, Godowns and their contents, at CURRENT RATES.

All Contributors of Business in the above Two Companies participate in the Bonus whether Shareholders or not.

JOHN ANDREW, Agent.

Office, 24, Queen's Road, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [710]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [190]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33

RESERVE FUND \$240,000-00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEIP SING, Esq., LOU TSO SHUN, Esq., LO YUUK MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TOMORROW EVENING,

AUGUST 16TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Director { Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

{ Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in

ALFRED CELLIER'S SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA,

"DOROTHY."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Geoffrey Wilder.....Mr. CHARLES FISHER.

Harry Sherwood.....H. M. IMANO.

Squire Bantam.....A. SUTCH.

John Truitt.....H. HASSAN.

Tom Strutt.....WHITTEN CRIPPS.

And.....JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Dorothy Bantam.....Miss MAUDE HARE.

Lydia Hawthorne.....FLO. MORRISON.

Phyllis.....G. WHITEFORD.

Lady Betty.....VERA PATRY.

Lady Plunkett.....NELLIE ARKLINE.

Mrs. Trivet.....EVA LEAMINGTON.

Act. I.—HOP GARDENS.

Act. II.—CHANTICLEER HALL.

Act. III.—THE ROUND COPPICE.

Conductor.....Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

SATURDAY, 18th August, (Positively Farewell Performance), "RUDDIGORE."

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S latest London Opera.

SEATS MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1888. [784]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [760]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, A. S. GARFITT, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888. [781]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4516/4525 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. GEORGE LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 21st July, 1888.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888. [781]

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT REBBER.

Are clear, cool, and preserving to the Sight.

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL Room No. 20 daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

SPECTACLES FOR BLINDNESS.

